

Experience in 1000 Cases of Oral Sedation Used in Dental Treatment of Patients with Special Needs

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Abstract:

For patients with special needs who have difficulty in clinical cooperation with dental care, the use of general anesthesia, intravenous sedation and nitrous oxide inhalation anesthesia is a well-known necessary method to effectively assist dental care. There are not many clinical reports on the application of oral sedative drugs, but it is convenient and simple to use in dental clinics, and does not require any expensive equipment and monitoring. The use of oral sedatives is a reliable and inexpensive tool to assist the dentist if there is a definite diagnosis and recognized drug limitations before prescribing.

In the past 14 years, the Catholic Cunningham Hospital has provided dental care to more than 1,000 patients with special needs who have difficulty in clinical cooperation using the short-course barbiturate-

Midazolam (Dormicum) as an oral sedative. Midazolam can induce drowsiness, reduce anxiety, relax muscles, and cause loss of new memory. It can help patients with strong muscle rigidity and poor communication such as dementia, autism, and multiple disorders have better clinical outcomes.

During the use of more than 1,000 person-times, less than 5% of the patients could not do any treatment after taking the medicine, and the users had no obvious side effects and sequelae after sedation and dental treatment. Oral sedation is a safe, effective and convenient way to help dentists and special needs patients receive better dental care. In particular, patients with autism and dementia who require regular return visits can reduce the manpower and time of caregivers and dental staff.